British Packet

AND

ARGENTINE NEWS.

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Notices from the National Authorities, Consular Notices on subjects of general interest, Notices as to Public Schools, Churches, Hospitals Benevolent and Beneficent Societies, &c.—Gratis.

(No. 1452.) BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, AUGUST, 12 1854. (*Established in* 1826.)

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

ESTIMATE OF THE RELATIVE FINANCIAL RESOURCES OF THE BELLIGERANTS IN THE GREAT EUROPEAN WAR,FROM THE LONDON TIMES OF THE 6th JUNE.

"In estimating the probable issue of the pending contest between Russia and the Allies, the weakness as well as the strength of the belligerent parties must be taken into consideration. In war all power is relative. The resources at the command of England and France are enormous, and indeed, practically speaking, unlimited;but it is only with reference to the resources of the enemy that they can be accurately gauged. If these are unlimited also,the conflict, notwithstanding all our advantages, might be indefinitely protracted ; but, if any point can be discerned at which the means of Russia might be expected to fail, the hour of victory and of peace may come within the scope of calculation. Omitting for the present all speculation upon the actual results of the campaign just opened, we can present some contrast of the resources of the belligerents in matters of finance. These, as the proverb tells us, represent the sinews of war, and at the present day especially it may safely be assumed that the saying holds good to its fullest extent.

"Although, of course, the financial condition of Russia can bear no comparison with that of this country, yet it would be a great delusion to regard it as altogether unsound. Up to the outbreak of the present war the credit of Russia, as exemplified in the loan last contracted, was exceedingly good, nor was there anything in the general administration of the empire at all tending to impair it. We may say, in short, that Russia entered upon this contest with resources almost as satisfactory as could be anticipated from a country in such a state of civilization. Its expenditure, though large, was not extravagant, for the high value of money and the low standard of remuneration enabled the Imperial Government to maintain armaments of vast magnitude at a charge proportionately small. Great economy of management, too, notwithstanding an extensive prevalence of corruption, has been introduced into the several departments, and the general results were such as to exempt the CZAR from the difficulties experienced in many other States. But this question now is, what effect will be produced by a conflict which, while it diminishes the receipts of the Government, must enormously increase its expenditure, and what new resources will be found available against this enormous demand ? The finances of Russia were undoubtedly flourishing, as estimated by the requirements of peace, but how will they support the exactions of war ?

"The expenses of a war must be encountered either by increased yearly taxation or by the forestalment of future revenues through the medium of loans. France has adopted the former of these expedients—France the latter; but what will Russia attempt ? The last war of the CZAR with Turkey in 1827–28 was conducted, we believe, without any material augmentation of the public debt, but on that occasion the armaments maintained on foot were far less considerable than those now required, and the same time that the revenues of the empire underwent no such curtailment as that to which they are now exposed by the blockade of every Russian port, and the almost total stoppage of direct Russian trade. By a singular coincidence, too, of misfortunes, the commerce of Russia with China on her eastern frontiers has just now been seriously damaged, and it is alleged upon a general computation that the aggregate revenue of the Government must be diminished by at least 25 per cent. Hitherto these deficiencies, as well as the extraordinary charges of the conjuncture, have been met by the employment of some of the bullion kept in reserve, by the issue of paper money, and by the receipt of contributions more or less voluntary from various classes of the population. But it is evident that the two former of these resources must rapidly destroy each other, and that the result is likely to be sudden distress and general impoverishment. Up to very recent times the amount of bullion preserved in the fortress of St. Petersburg has been sufficiently large to support the paper currency of the country; but, as the stability of the latter depends entirely upon the maintenance of the former, any absorption of this treasure must induce a simultaneous depreciation of the paper money to a more than proportionate extent. This absorption has already commenced, though it does not yet seem to have proceeded so far as to impair public confidence. There is obviously great difficulty in ascertaining the truth under existing circumstances, but it is believed that more than one-fourth of the reserve has already been taken, while a considerable addition has been made to the currency, based upon the security of this metallic hoard. Now, if this process continues, and if the bullion is consumed while the notes representing it are multiplied, it is plain that the result must be a panic and a crisis, terminating, perhaps, in some arbitrary edict attaching a forced value to the paper circulation. Such a course, however, has never failed to bring about financial ruin.

"To put the case briefly, the available resources of Russia in the way of finance are constituted in a great degree by the possession of a metallic capital, which capital she is nevertheless now compelled to consume. In England the wealth of the State depends upon the productive powers of an active and adventurous population;in Russia it depends largely upon an accumulation of specie supporting a great circulation of paper money, and if this reserve is encroached upon the foundation of Russian finance is undermined, and the whole superstructure will totter. Should the result of this kind it is impossible to anticipate, for, if the war could only be commenced by such expedients as we have described, it is obvious that, as the extraordinary charges increase and the pressure is augmented,the same resource must be appealed to again and again until it perishes altogether. In the meantime, every class of the population would experience its share of the general distress, and it would become next to impossible to raise even the ordinary supplies.

"Nevertheless, although these are among the embarrassments to be expected from the liabilities in which the Emperor NICHOLAS has involved himself, it would be erroneous to conclude that the military strength of the Russian empire must at once disappear with its financial prosperity. The wars of revolutionary France exhibit sufficient proof of the extent to which absolute power may compensate for the want of material means. In those campaigns enormous armies were kept on foot by a Government utterly destitute of pecuniary resources; and, though the facilities for making war must more or less be available to a belligerent confined within his own territories, it must long remain within the power of a monarch like the CZAR to despatch hundreds of serfs to the frontiers. For offensive warfare he would be crippled, but for defensive warfare he would retain all the resources of an Autocrat disposing at his discretion of millions of lives. It should be remembered, too, that of the population under his rule a large proportion has been trained to arms,inured to military discipline, and habituated to such a method of living as would involve severe privation to soldiers of other countries. War, in fact, if not the object of the Russian Government,has at any rate for a long time been kept in view as a probable contingency ; immense stores have been accumulated, fortifications have been multiplied, and immense forces have been raised. How ineffective, in some respects, these preparations have proved, and how unsparingly the first resolute attempt at resistance has exposed the weak points of the imperial power, we need not remark, but the general conclusion would appear to be clear. As far as war depends upon finance, we can override and cripple our adversary without the smallest difficulty; we shall overmatch him, we confidently trust, with equal certainty in the field or on the sea; but the inaccessible situation of his dominions, and the number and character of his subjects, may give him extraordinary means of protracting the struggle.

THE WAR IN THE BALTIC. *Copenhagen, June* 1.—Besides the *Aftonblad*, the *Goeheborgs Handels og Sjofarts Tidning*, a paper of similar colour, has, since the 12th of May, contained a series of articles in favour of Sweden's siding with the Western Powers. The following is an extract of a leading article in this paper of the 23d of May:—

"Supposing that a Swedish army of 20,000 or 25,000 men could join the Finland, it could only be opposed by a lesser force, the Russians being obliged to leave at least 10,000 men at Sweaborg, and detach several corps along the coast, threatened as it is by the allied fleets. Could the result be doubtful, when it is remembered that the Swedes have hitherto always beaten a superior enemy , and that in this case they would be supported by the Western Powers?

"And, as to the Finns themselves, could even the most incarnate Russian maintain that we had to fear any resistance from them? We have proved that, although the Swedish sympathies of the Finns may be cooled, they nevertheless have not turned toward Russia, but that, on the contrary, the whole thinking part of the nation looks with mistrust to that side, in respect to the future as well as the present. We believe that those sympathies would be awakened if a Swedish army, preceded by proclamations commemorating our old connexions, our common remembrances and hopes, entered Finland. Many a warrior from 1808–9 is still alive who willingly would support his old comrades; others have bequeathed their Russian hatred and their fondness for the Swedish standard to their sons. The hope of a new era—the loathing of being subject to a Power inferior in spiritual culture to every other European nation,and to Finland itself—the ties of blood which still exist between Swedes and Finns—the commercial advantages of a union with Sweden—all this would procure us open or hidden allies in every corner of Finland. A people's sense of independence may be lulled asleep; it can never be destroyed. The Finns are well aware that, united to Sweden, they obey law, and not arbitrary power, and that their sons will not be sent to Siberia without previous sentence. Supported by a friendly population in the country, by a powerful fleet on the coasts, which would scatter the forces and the attention of the enemy, the Swedish army, inflamed by the enthusiasm of a just cause, by the ardent desire of avenging at last the former treachery and violence of Russia, would before long chase them from every corner of Finland, and once more dictate peace. As to the defence of Finland, when conquered, it ought to be mentioned that this country, which at the beginning of the century had a standing army of 12,400 men, would now be able to put forth an army of 25,000 men; that Sweden, which needs not at present, as in 1808, to be afraid of an attack on the part of its neighbour, might easily send forth a similar quantity of troops to Finland; and, finally, that nothing could hinder us from entertaining in time of peace a proportionally larger army there than at home, on account of that province being the only one subject to foreign invasion.

"A famous man, and an excellent authority in those matters, Charles XIV., says, in a letter to Napoleon, 'Sweden possesses the elements of a great force; its inhabitants are naturally warlike.' Its constitution admits of the formation of an army of 150,000 men, and its male population affords the means of so doing. However, our foreign policy is marked with the stamp of weakness, timid, hesitating, impotent as it is, could not lift our arm without looking out for a protector. Is this worthy of a nation which more than once has carried the destiny of Europe on the point of its sword?

"But it is not only for power and glory, not only for revenge and redress, that we look to Finland; it is our own safety, our existence, we seek there. This time Russia has miscalculated. This time Russia shall not conquer Turkey. But from this fruitless attempt she will learn that the way to Constantinople goes across Sweden. Therefore, to prevent Russia, or to be prevented by her, that is the question. If by a diversion in Finland we facilitate the approach of the allied fleets to St. Petersburg, Russia perhaps never more will threaten the liberty of the world.If not—if we let this occasion of reconquering Finland escape us—Russia will not allow a new one to present itself to us. Laid open to her plundering hosts, degraded in the eyes of Europe by our faint-heartedness, Sweden, the glorious country of Charles and Gustavus, will cease to be a branch of the great European family, and become a nameless portion of the crowd of slaves which creep around the throne of the autocrat."

Thus there are two of the best and most widely circulated Swedish papers which, in spirited language, advocate an active alliance with England and France. Two others—the *Svenska Tidning* and the *Wermlandska Tidning*—advocate a strict neutrality. Not a single voice is heard in favour of Russia. The same is the case in Denmark. The *Faedreland* inclines to the West; the *Dagbland* recommends us to observe neutrality as long as possible, but to side with the Western Powers; the *Berlingske Tidende* is still more neutral, but in the last extremity it goes with the West; and even the *Kjoebenhavnspost*, a Russian paper, has of late been silent as to foreign politics, and limits its exertions to repeated attacks upon the fundamental law of the kingdom and upon the partisans of order and legality.

(*Correspondent of the London Times.*)

PIEDMONT. *Turin, May* 24.—The inauguration of the Susa and Turin Railway, though not a matter of deep political importance, is by no means an insignificant a fact as the mere length of the line [32 English miles] would indicate. In the first place, it marks another step in the march of improvement which commenced here with representative government; and in the next, it promises the happiest results as a means of bringing into closer union the varied populations of the two sides of Alpine communication, besides opening the country to freer inter, course with foreigners, and affording some increased facilities to commerce. This inauguration took place on Monday, in the station at Susa, where the religious ceremony was performed by Monsignor Odone, the bishop of that diocess, in presence of their Majesties the King and Queen, the Duke and Duchess of Genoa, the Prince Carignan, the Ministers of the Crown, and a vast number of persons invited by the contractors, Messrs. Brassey, Jackson, and Henfrey. Every one knows, and every one will admit, that the "*esprit municipal*" has for centuries been the bane of Italy, and for the object of which we write to account for its impossible to overrate the importance of a single mile of railway. *The Times* said the other day, most justly, "In Sardinia, at least, the spirit of patriotism burns with a clear and effective flame. There nothing is wild—nothing destructive; " and, " If Italy is ever to be saved by the hands of Italians, it is clear enough from what quarter salvation must come." Looking, then, at the kingdom of Sardinia as the base of operations for the great work of Italian regeneration, and reflecting on what various peoples compose it, one cannot but rejoice at every additional expedient for bringing them into more immediate relations with each other, for the greatest difficulty that all statesmen have experienced in the blending of the diverse interests of the Sardinian States has been not only their conflicting desires, but more frequently their hereditary jealousies. In this way it will come to account for the much greater amount of enthusiasm displayed on the occasion of this railway opening than the extent of the undertaking might suggest.

RUSSIA. *Berlin, June* 4.—This Whitsunday will form an epoch in the annals of the English residents in Berlin. Divine service was performed to-day, for the first time, in the wing of the Monbijou Palace, which the King last year allotted us for an English chapel. The want of a fit and proper place for public worship had been sensitively felt here ever since residents and visitors have multiplied too numerously for the confined accommodation of a room in the Embassy. Up to within about eight years ago the English congregation thought itself fortunate to be able to meet for worship in a large room over the stables or barge of the town; since then it has been felt as an immeasurable gain to be enabled, by the activity and self-sacrifice of our clergyman here, to engage the suite of a hidden saloon at the back of an hotel, appropriately fitted up for the purpose of our ritual; but in both cases we were trespassers on the sufferance of the Romish Church, the propagandism of Christianity among the Jews, which has a mission here. This unseemly state of things was represented to King Frederick William by Lord Bloomfield in the early part of last year; and His Majesty immediately promised him the use of a wing of Monbijou Palace for the purposes of a chapel. This was a kind realization of the kind feeling towards us which led the King some eight years back publicly to censure the magistracy of Berlin for not providing us with a place of worship, as they had done so for the sect of the *Deutsch Katholiken*, which has since then worked so much evil in Germany. Our little community, however, was too few in number and too little wealthy for it to meet the expenses of adapting this building to the purposes of worship, and here again the King came to our help,by taking on himself all the costs of converting and repairing the building and putting it into thorough order. This has accordingly been done in a most Royal manner, for no expense has been spared to put the premises into a most unexceptionable state of thorough, lasting, and handsome repair. Private liberality has amply seconded this exhibition of kingly munificence; for our organ, all the fittingsup and furniture, which have cost considerably above 400*l*., we are indebted mainly to the liberality of Lord and Lady Bloomfield, who have defrayed all the expenses that the contributions of kind friends in England,amounting to about 170*l*., failed to meet. The Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge has provided us with a very handsome set

of books for the liturgy and communion service, and, in addition, a dozen excellent Common Prayerbooks for the use of the congregation. This is the history of the ways and means by which our little congregation of English in Berlin, without any exertion or cost on their part, has been put into possession of a commodious place of worship, with accomodation for 100 sitters. There is now no hindrance to the apostolic injunction being fulfilled here—"Let all things be done decently and in order."

SYNOPSIS OF OFFICIAL DOCUMENTS
TO FACILITATE REFERENCE WE AFFIX THE DATE OF PUBLICATION IN THE TRIBUNA.

August 3d.—Note from the President of the Chamber of Representatives, reporting the double election of Don Manuel Erguia, for the City and the 5th section of the Country, and that he had decided for the former.

Decree appointing the 13th Instant for the election of a Representative in the 5th section.

Report of the Men's Hospital for the month of July.

Report by the Captain of the Port, of the movement in July; viz, Arrived, Coasting Craft, 213, of 5324 tons; Sailed, Coasting Craft, 239 of 5919 tons. Merchant Vessels, arrived, 60 of 14,543 tons; sailed, 38 of 7515 tons.—Passengers, arrived, 400: left 365.

August 4th.—Statement of the receipts and disbursements of the General Treasury to the 31st July.

Report from the Adjutant of the Boca, of the importations at said port, during the last fortnight of July, from the Argentine Provinces, the Republic of Paraguay, and the Oriental Republic.

Reproduction of a note of the Ministry of war and Marine, of date the 8th Oct. 1853, respecting the improper use of military uniform, by parties who are not entitled to use the same.

Note from the Chief of the Department of Schools, remitting the discourses of the President of the Municipality of Dolores, and the Teacher of said Department, on the occasion of inaugurating the Public School.

Note from the Ministry of Government respecting the execution of the Decree of the 19th March, and directing the Justices of Peace to report to the Government, any difficulties that may arise in their respective Districts.

Augt 7th Note from the Justice of Peace of Salsedillo remitting the property tax for the current year, &c.

July 9th—Note of the President of the electoral Table, announcing the election of Don Juan Garay, as a Member of the Commercial Tribunal.

BUENOS AYRES.

We direct attention to the advertisement, offering a reward of Twenty Thousand dollars, for the discovery of the party or parties concerned in the recent murders in the District of Lobos; and we heartily congratulate the British community, and in particular Her Majesty's Vice-Consul, on the energetic and dignified attitude assumed on this occasion. It is high time the ruffians should know, that such foul crimes are not to be perpetrated with impunity; that due investigation will be made, and condign punishment inexorably demanded. We are also aware that the most stringent orders have been issued by the Government, for the capture of Negros in Lobos, and the adjacent Districts. So far as these cases are concerned, we are satisfied that every thing has been done, and will be done, to drag the miscreants to public justice, and enforce a becoming respect to the sanctity of human life.

But we must not rest contented with isolated efforts. It is necessary to guard against the recurrence of such barbarous outrages. The state of our rural districts, as regards the security of property and person, is far from satisfactory. The evil, we fear, is widespread and deep-seated, beyond the reach of ordinary palliatives. As a consequence of our protacted civil broils, habits of industry in the native peasantry, have been deplorably relaxed; and in not a few cases, a ferocity of character engendered, that spurns the ordinary restraints of social life. To reclaim the former, and curb the brigandish propensities of the latter, the utmost efforts be aimed at in the new organization, that cannot be delayed, under the penalty of a social dissolution: means that imply a resolute perseverance, and an unrelaxing severity for a time. The terrors of an inexorable law must substitute the terrors of an irresponsible dictatorship. It may be an unwelcome and a repulsive view of the situation; but we fear, nevertheless, that it is only too true a representation, and it is important that our Statesmen and Legislators should brace up their nerves to deal with stern realities, and that the community should be prepared to second their march.

Of the measures to be adopted, the Military Force suggested in our last is one of the first. Whether they should act with absolute independence, or be placed in subordination to the respective Municipalities, is a secondary question. In either case it would be their duty to see that every person residing within a given district, possesses the means of an honest and independent livelihood, either from property or personal industry. Nine tenths, and perhaps a larger proportion, of the crimes and misdemeanours complained of, may fairly be traced to the squatters and vagrants, who must eke out, as best they may, the means of a precarious subsistence. These can only subsist by preying on their neighbours; and when the moral sense has been blunted, by a habitual disregard to property, the transition to acts of violence and blood, is but too easy and certain. It is to this class the attention of the Government must be first and chiefly directed; and to deal with it successfully, some such agency as that here recommended, is indispensably necessary. It is too numerous and formidable to be a target by the justice of Peace or the Municipality. It requires the right hand of the Executive, that is, the armed force of the State, to cope with the difficulty, the odium, the responsibility of the measure, at the present aggravated stage of the distemper.

But we must avoid the prevalent error of expecting every thing from the Executive and the Legislature. It is proper and necessary that foreigners, especially those established and interested in the rural districts, should combine their efforts, and throw their united influence into the scale of order and tranquility. A voluntary association for this specific purpose, could not fail to be productive of the most important results, both in a political and social acceptation. A very small contribution, from the many parties directly and indirectly concerned, would form a permanent and available fund, that would ensure inquiry and greatly facilitate the apprehension and punishment of the culprits. The mere knowledge of the fact, that such an association existed, and that rigid inquiry would be made, and adequate rewards offered, in all cases where the interests, and especially the lives of any of the members were concerned; would go far to rectify the evils and dangers at present so justly complained of; evils that must increase, unless means are taken to check and repress them. Impunity is the strongest incentive to crime; and it is all-important that the malefactors should be made to see and feel, that the hand of Justice will pursue them to the antipodes. This is the great service demanded from the projected association; a agency that will embrace the entire extent of the State, and at once command a prompt attention and convenient deference from the subaltern local Authorities and the Resident Foreign Consuls. Union, publicity and mutual cooperation, may effect both objects; raising around our fellow countrymen in the remotest and most secluded localities, a bulwark of defence and security, that no individual worth or prudence can command in our present untoward state of helpless and mournful isolation.

To organise this machinery, and initiate a brighter era, little more is required than to call a General Meeting here in the Capital, and appoint an active and effective Committee, who would, of course, let it be done at once, under the influence of the present salutary excitement, and we venture to say there will be no lack either of men or means, to carry the contemplated object into effect by a fair duty bound, we also place the columns of the *British Packet* unreservedly at the disposal of the association.

FATAL AND APPALING ACCIDENT.—Yesterday, as, Mrs. Kidd was returning to her Farm, accompanied by part of her family, and Mr. Goodman, in charge of a son of his own in delicate health, the cart in which they were conveyed was unfortunately upset in descending the precipice on the brush, between Calles San Lorenzo and Independencia. The results of the mishap are;—the invalid youth, killed on the spot; his father, Mr. Goodman severely and dangerously bruised; Mrs. kidd, an arm broken, and so shockingly shattered as to render amputation indispensable; Miss Kidd, an arm dislocated; the driver of the cart, so we believe wife of Mrs Kidd, severely bruised; and, lastly, a person in attendance, also severely injured.

Such are the mournful and appaling casualties, resulting from this untoward accident; and surely they may serve as a warning to the Police and the respective Road Commission, to get said unseemly precipice thoroughly squared for the future, as its continuance in its present state, in that frequented thoroughfare, will be a reproach to Buenos Ayres.

CONFEDERATE PROVINCES.—To enforce the circulation of the new paper money, the National Government has had recourse to certain measures, that must inevitably paralyze commercial transactions, and may lead to other changes. For the benefit of parties interested, we purpose giving the leading documents at length in our next; in the meanwhile, we consider them as open and flagrant violation of the 8th Article of the British Treaty of 1825—in consequence of the measures alluded to, we understand orders have been given to retire goods from the Rosario.

NECROLOGY.

"BRITISH CONSULATE GENERAL.

Buenos Ayres 7th August 1854.

It is the painful duty of the undersigned to acquaint the Foreign Diplomatic and Consular Agents in Buenos Aires, with the sudden and melancholy death of Captain The Honorable Robert Gore R. N. Her Britannic Majesty's Chargi d'Affaires and Consul General to the Argentine Confederation; which mornful event took place at Montevideo on the evening of Friday the 4th. instant.

The flag of this Consulate will be displayed at half mast during to morrow and the following day, as a mark of respect to the memory of the deceased."

We have little to add to the mournful intelligence announced in the preceding Circular. Like many things else in the River Plate, the position of the late Captain Gore has been altogether anomalous. A real or alleged sympathy for the cause of General Urquiza, during the late rebellion and siege, led to an unhappy rupture with the Government of Buenos Ayres, that we must deplore the more, now that it is hopelessly irremediable. As a Diplomatic Agent, deceased had hardly an opportunity of testing or displaying his qualifications. Judging from the frankness and courtesy of his personal manners, we are disposed to do ample justice to the purity of his motives and the sanity of his intentions. Unfortunately he possessed little self reliance; and may have met with those who abused the confidence reposed in them; a consideration that should be borne in mind in the estimate of his public or private character; and may even attemper the judgment of his public acts, now that the sanctity of the grave intervenes.

Miscellaneous.

THE COLORED PEOPLE OF AFRICAN BLOOD IN SAN FRANCISCO.—The following is the substance of an article read a few days since before the Athenæum, an association of colored men, which we are requested to publish.

The colored persons in San Francisco number about 1500, and notwithstanding their political disabilities, are in a prospering condition. There are 150 families, with 75 children, which, however, are not admitted to the common shools. There are two Methodist Churches and one Baptist, ordained ministers, 1 private school, 2 joint stock companies, with a capital of 16,000 dolls., 4 boot and shoe stores, 4 clothing stores, 20 draymen, 8 express and job waggons, 2 furniture stores, 11 boarding and restaurants, 2 billiard saloons, 16 barber shops 2 bath houses, 100 mechanics, 100 porters in banking and commission houses, 150 stewwards, 300 waiters, 200 cooks, 1 brass band, 1 reading room and library, with 800 volumes, and 1 mansonic lodge, among, or kept by, colored persons in San Francisco.

The colored people of California possess property to the amount of 1,000,000 dolls., being an average of nearly 700 dolls.

The article concludes with some reflections, mingled with a good deal of feeling about the social condition of he blacks. The laws that are a shield to the white man, defending and securing his rights, making him a freeman and a sovereign, giving him an education, a home and a nationality, of wealth and preferment at home, and position abroad, and a great inheritance of notional honor to his children, is a sword to the colored man, deprived of from the (so-styled) inalienable rights of self-government, and bearing witness, and making him a stranger in the land of his fathers, in which he may wander over the earth half his life, or spent the glad years of childhood, or linger around the graves of his fathers, but it is only to feel more keenly than ever, that he is an outcast that he and his children are condemned to be hewers of wood and drawers of water That such social and political restrictions must have a demoralising tendency, is perfectly clear, yet the great majority of the colored people in San Francisco are industrious, and engaged in these manual and mechanical labors, which have a strong influence to prepare for the hope, self-reliance and morality of the laborer. [*Valparaiso Echo.*]

Wheat and Barley Crops in California.

(*From the San Francisco Daily Herald.*)

EDITOR OF THE HERALD: — There appears to be a prevailing ignorance as to the extent of the farming operations the present season in California. In consequence, our considerate consignees in Atlantic States may favor us with a few more shipments of flour, seeing that Gallego and Haxall are "looking up," [rather imploringly, we should think] or as I see vessels "warped to sea" with Chile, that some of our Barley speculators may extend their operations in that "promising" article. A benevolent regard for our said cousins, and the shippers from Chile, induces me to make their case my business.

It is within bounds when I say there is growing in California 125,000 acres of Wheat; and that thirty bushels to the acre is a safe estimate—indeed, that is far below what the yield will probably be, as, from present appearances, a crop of seventy bushels, and even more, will not be rare. Farmers have been particularly careful in selecting either Australian or Chile seed, as they appear to suit our climate best, and come to greater maturity. The quantity of ground under cultivation, compared with last year, is immense—principally in Barley, Wheat and Oats. At five bushels to the barrel, our crop will produce 750,000 barrels—far beyond a year's supply—estimating the consumption at 40,000 barrels per month; and an ample supply of seed for the coming season. With regard to Barley, our crops will be ample to meet all our wants.

To our generous cousins and speculators in Barley, we would say—as we do our own work mainly ourselves—we can undersell you in this market. This you will find to be true, if you will persist in competing with us on our own soil. We can all make our fortunes on Wheat at 3½ cents, and on Bar and Oats at 2½ cents per pound—prices which very little exceed those paid in the Atlantic States and Chile. The reason is, that although Wages are high, our crops are immense.

ALAMEDA FARMER.

[*Idem.*]

MARINE LIST.

PORT OF BUENOS AYRES.

ARRIVALS.

August 3rd.

"Florentino," Spanish brig, 295 tons, Isidro Maristany, from Barcelona 20 May, Montevideo 30 ult., to Freyer Brothers, with 277 pipes, 46 half and 14 quarter do red wine, 144 bales and 6 boxes white paper, 10 bales coloured paper, 270 do. wrapping do., 10 bags pepper, 300 boxes vermicelli, 100 do. paste.

"L. O.," British barque, 252 tons, J. Colter, from Lisbon 29th. may, to Best brothers, with 500 moyos salt, 9 boxes wax candles. 1 barrel was.

August 4th.

"H. Mathews," American brig 250 tons R. Devereaux, from New York 19th May, to Zimmermann & Co., with 6 serons indigo, 30 boxes, 1 barrel & 1 bale drugs, 9 boats, 100 barrels pitch, 50 do resin 15 do sulphur, 246 kegs paint, 3 boxes & 36 blocks 13 bales twine, 3 barrels pearl ash, 5 do fustic, 6 bales hops, 1 box brushes, 20 do & 30 packages merchandise, 24 doz buckets, 5 bales wick, 21 bundles mast hoops, 130,000 feet lumber.

"Elizabeth," Hamburg brig 202 tons, J. C. Holin from Hamburgh 16th May, Montevideo 3rd inst, to Casares & Sons, with 1515 flagstones, 213 blocks 223 cuadernales, 36 marble stones, 3383 pieces lumber 73 planks haya lumber, 1 bag coffee, 1 barrel blacks, 1 box brushes, 115 bales oakum, 1 boat, 44 boxes merchandise, 4 packages samples.

"John Wesley," American barque, 521 tons L. Curtis, from New York 3rd June Montevideo 1st inst, to Corti Francisco Ilí, with 80 boxes tacks, 25 do paint, 4 do indigo 46 barrels varnish, 407 pieces lumber, 13094 pine boards, 1621 do planks, 2531 pieces scantling, 16 bales bagging, 60 do canvass, 47 boxes chairs, 50 barrels turpentine, 1 do blocks, 118 rolls cordage, 50 barrels resin, 150 do pitch 150 do tar, 3 bales twine.

"Catharine," Sardinian brig, 203 tons, S. Celie, from Genoa 8th may, Montevideo 3rd inst, to Llavallol & Sons, with 6 coaches, 1 omnibus, 140 bales white paper, 80 do, 800 reams & 50 packages brown wrapping paper, 24 boxes cards, 1 do & 3 packages mush rooms, 1 box sweetmeats, 2 do with 2 straw hats, 16 barrels cheese, 103 bales cordage, 136 pipes wine, 22 bales & 1 hogshead merchandise, 8 boxes & 10 barrels drugs, 1 box velvet, 1 do silk, 10 do gum arabic, 1 do embroidery, 538 do vermicelli, 498 do & 1 barrel starch, 1 do medicines. 1000 bricks, 11 barrels almonds 50 do sugar, 200 boxes white lead, 24 planks.

"Fenix," Oriental schooner, 49 tons, T Carbone, from Montevideo to E. D. Risso, with 2 barrels & 1 box cigars, 16 bags linseed, 92 pipes & 1 half do do, 7 pipes, 3 half do & 1 quarter do wine, 1 pipe cana, 1 do, 2 half do & 13 casks aguardiente, 10 barrels sugar.

August 5th.

"Maine Law," American barque, 294 tons F. Dennis, from Liverpool 3rd May, Montevideo 3rd inst., to Bates Stokes & Co., with 34 boxes tin, 500 bundles hoop iron, 1 cask drugs, 1002 iron pots, 60 stoves, 6 packages hardware, 50 barrels tar, 144 kits, 64 crates earthenware 15½ tons coal, 100 barrels & 30 packages beer, 3 casks hardware; 194 boxes, 49 bales, 86 casks & 6 packages merchandise, 4 do samples.

"Adeline," Danish brigantine, 183 tons, C. A. Bang, from Hamburg 9th April, Montevideo 3rd inst., to Bunge Bornefeld & Co., with 331 boxes paint, 100 kegs nails, 40 boxes porcelane, 15 do arms, 200 boxes, 200 crates & 100 demijohns gin, 5 casks aguardiente, 8 boxes marbles, 45 do hardware, 10 do nitric acid 98 boxes & 92 bales merchandise, 4 packages samples.

"Federica Ines," Hamburg brig, 156 tons, Kreuzfeldt, from Hamburg 10th May Montevideo 4th inst., to Freyer brothers, with 19 boxes candies, 7 lasts coal, 2 bales cloth, 38 barrels aguardiente, 230 boxes earthenware, 16 do sundries, 40 do matches 128 bundles twine, 2000 demijohns, 200 baskets & 800 cases gin, 3 boxes furniture, 40 do glass, 42 do hardware, 1 do cigars, 217 boxes, 16 bales, 6 packages hogshead merchandise, 11 samples.

"Monarca," Spanish brig 218 tons, 4 Pages, from Montevideo, 3rd inst., to Llavallol & Sons, in ballast.

"Snap Dragon," American barque, 618 tons, F. Howland, from New York 1st June, to Bunge Bornefeld & Co., with 307,539 feet lumber, 100 boxes starch 25 bales wick, 1 package books, 120 bales rum, 100 do refined sugar, 4 boxes India rubber goods.

"Esmeralda," Hamburg barque, 320 tons, from Hamburg 21 May, Montevideo 4th inst. to Treussein & Co., with 27 boxes cards, 264 boxes, 19 packages, 5 bales and 2 casks merchandise, 4 boxes oil cloth, 172 pieces dye wood, 36 boxes furniture, 17 do wine, 1 do glass, 5 do. stearine candles, 5 do. matches 8 do perfumery, 1 do. confectionery, 3 do.

musical instruments, 90 casks cement, 10 boxes paper, 10 barrels pitch, 50 do and 25 half do tar, 3434 boards, 1550 flag stones, 18 lasts and 1125lb coal, 1 box music, 2 do pasteur leather, 50 do. cod fish, 1 do straw hats, 1500 cigars, 3 lithographic plates, 1 box wearing apparel, 1 package newspapers.

August 6th.

"Thetis," Brazilian war steamer, from Montevideo 5th.

"Rosario," Spanish polacre, 162 tons, J. Duboll, from Barcelona 18th May, to Llavallol & Sons, with 254 pipes, 54 half do, 72 quarter do. red wine, 1 box shirts.

August 7th.

"Pedro II," Brazilian brig, 261 tons, S. Agnese, from Parnagua 22 July, to J. C. Meyrelles, with 276 tercios and 1478 half do yerba, 146 bags rice, 6 do coffee, 3 do pine apples, 55 dozens hand spikes, 7 do. boards.

August 8th.

"Nundeeps," British schooner, 129 tons, W. Bickford, from Liverpool 15 May, to Nicholson, Green & Co., with 188 boxes and 55 bales cottons, 9 do woolens, 37 do. and 29 boxes woolens and cottons, 9 boxes and 2 casks merchandise, 66 boxes tin, 6 casks zinc, 107 casks and 50 boxes hardware, 1057 bars and 710 bundles iron 76 bundles spades, 15 casks hoes, 1097 iron pots, 10 tons coal, 22 boxes copper, 50 crates earthenware, 40 bundles spits, 1 box books, 1 do leather.

August 10th.

"Menai," British steamer, from Montevideo 9th. Passengers 97.

"Progreso," National steamer, from Rosario and San Nicolas. Passengers 40.

SAILINGS.

August 3rd.

"Robert Wing," American brigantine, for New York, dispatched by H. J. Ropes, with 4187 dry ox & cow hides, 2600 salted do do, 4000 horns, 40 bales wool, 26 do hair, 10 do sheep skins, 2 do deer skins, 1 do ostrich feathers, 6580 horns.

"Robert Wing," "

"Ninfa," National schooner, for Montevideo.

August 4th.

"Lion," American brig, for New York dispatched by Zimmermann & Co., with 3690 dry ox & cow hides 1000 salted do do, 1200 do horse do, 144 bales wool, 26 do hair, 27 serons do, 18 bales sheep skins, 10 do, ostrich feathers, 6580 horns.

"Romano," Oriental brigantine, for Montevideo.

"Explorador," National brigantine, for the River Chubut, dispatched by D. Gowland & Co, in ballast.

August 5th.

"Constitucion," National steamer, for Montevideo.

"Menai," British steamer, for Montevideo.

"Ora," Hamburg schooner, for Montevideo dispatched by Bunge Bornefeld & Co. in ballast.

"Meive," Hamburg brig, for the Continent, dispatched by J. N. Bieber & Co., with 13,500 horns, 100 dry horse hides, 9849 do ox & cow do.

August 7th.

"Adolfo," Hamburg brig, for London, dispatched by Bunge Bornefeld & Co., with 370 pipes tallow, 2843 salted horse hides, 60 tons & 13,000 bones.

"Ebenezer," British schooner, for the Paraua, dispatched by Martinez & Sons, in ballast.

August 8th.

"Eolo," Brazilian brigantine of war, for Montevideo.

August 9th.

"Augia," British barque, for London dispatched by H. A Green, with 1809 salted horse hides, 1344 do ox & cow do, 255 pipes tallow, 50 bales wool, 5 do merchandise, 6 tons bones, 20 kegs nails, 23,000 bones.

EXCHANGE—August 12.

Spanish Dollars and Patacones	324
Patriot Doubloons	344
Spanish do	4 35
Bills on England, per doubloon	4 64
Currency per dol.	2 ¼d.
Do. Montevideo dicet p. ct.	4
Francs, per doubloon	78
United States, do dicet p. ct.	2½
Rio Janeiro per 1$	96
Patriot doubloons, highest price during the week	340
Do. lowest	324
Exchange on England highest during week p. or.	65
Do. Lowest	64. 6d

EXPORTS— 12. August.

Bull, ox &cow hides, and calf skins, duty 2 dols each ey
Dry Mandero, narrow without hair, do
30 lbs., pesado of 35 lbs. 50 & 51 rls.ail
Do. do. do. cow, 32 lbs. 50 & 51
Do. do. do. camp, 25
do lbs. 112 & 115 curr.
Hides, for Spain, 25 lbs. scarce 50 & 51
Do. N. America, 21 to 23 pounds 48 & 50 rls. ail.
Do. of all sizes, from carts 115 & 125curry.
Do. of low weights, my aver. 17 lbs scarce 50 & 51
Do. calf skins, my do. 7 lbs. do. scarce 32
Ox hides salted, 80 à 85 lbs. per 60 lbs. do. — à 20 à 20½
Cow do. do. do. do. do. — à 20 à 20½
Duty 1 dollar each.
Horse do. each dry 14 à 16
Do. do. salted 32 à 35 lbs. rls. sil. 9 à 9½
Duty 4 per cent. ad valorem.
Nonato, dry, 4 dol. duty, each, pesada 35 lbs. 85 à 90
Duty 3 dollars per doz.

Sheep, washed, mixed, per 30 lbs. 3 common 55 à 60
Duty 4 per cent. ad valorem.
Nutria, per do. silver 2 à 2½rls.
Woodskins, 25 per arroba.
Ordinary, dirty, per 25 lbs. 22 à 24
Do. washed " " 32 à 37
Mestizo, dirty, " " Nominal 32 à 34
Do. washed " " 53 à 60
Fine, dirty " " 40 à 50
Do. washed " " 75 à 95
Pec.
Condors, baled rials silver 28 à 30
Entrails washed 23 à 24rls. sil.
Horse hair, dry 25 dol. per arr
" Stout arroba Last season 78 à 80
" mixed " 85 à 95
" long " nominal 1.05 à 1.10
Cow hair, clean 85 à 88
Animal oil or tallow melted or raw 1 dol. 4rls. per arr.
Tallow, soft grease, arroba of 12½ per cent. 2 to 3 pipes
" pure " do. do. 36 33½ rls. sil in box.
Hide cuttings, garras, quiz tailed 50 à 58
Horns, duty, 4 $ Ox, mill prime 1100 à 1300
Inferior do. 600 à 700
Do. Cow 250 à 300
Ostrich feathers, duty 4 $ 4½ à 5
Long stick, fit house 68 à 7 lbs. ea.
Long black woven 9 à 12
Do. white woven 8 à 9
Do. white loose 9½ à 10
Jerked beef, duty 3$ qq 91 à 93
Bones, skin & marrow 4 $ 100 à 120
Mare's grease, 4 rls. silver 40 à 44
Duty free.
Goat skins, per dozen scarce 27 à 29 rls. sil.
All the produce of the Argentine Provinces free of duty on their Exportation.

At the above prices as silver are based on $17 per oz.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

20000 $

A reward of TWENTY THOUSAND DOLLARS is here by offered to the person or persons who give such information as may lead to the apprehension and conviction of the murderer or murderers of Patrick Nolan, or Michael Mac Manus, or of any other individual being a British subject, in the district of Lobos; and the apprehension and conviction of the perpetrators of these atrocious crimes being effected the above reward of TWENTY THOUSAND DOLLARS will be paid to the party or parties who report this service.

BRITISH CONSULATE GEN.

Buenos Ayres Aug. 11th 1854.

PRIVATE JUITION.

A person fully competent is desirous of engaging as Private Tutor, who will undertake the direction of two or more youths in forming and forwarding a sound English Education.—The Spanish language will be taught according to the principles laid down by the approved Master, Mc. Henry, an note addressed to A. B. ant left. at Mr Mackern's will be attended to, and a conference will be held by the parties.

The art of speaking French correctly and fluently tanght both theoretically and practically as easily to grown as to youngpersons, and the present pronunciation by a Parisian Lady.

Advertiser is the daughter of a distinguished professor of languages in Paris.

Address to Madam V. la Masson at Madam D'Angelis Plaza Mayo.

J. 22 4 p.

FOR LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

Passengers only.

The fine new English clipper ship "Rosario," Hay Fitzgeral master, will sail for the above port about the end of August, and has first rate accomodation for passengers, who will be taken on moderate terms. Apply to Captain Fitzgerald at the Victoria Hotel, Calle 25 de Mayo, or to the Consignees, John Galt Smith & Co, 20 Calle Defensa.

Buenos Ayres 10th August 1854.

MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY.

The undersigned here by gives notice that the Public Museum, the en trance to which is the same as that to the Public Library, Calle San Francisco, opposite the Government house, is open every Thursday and Sunday. from 10 a. m. to 2 p. m.

SANTIAGO TORRES.

FOR CHARTER.

The fast sailing a 1 American brig *Henry Mathews*, Captain R. Severnz, of 240 tons burthen, coppered and copper fastened. she will be ready to receive cargo in a few days.

For terms apply to her consignees.

Zimmerman Frazier & Co.

Calle la Defensa n. 69.

ARTIFICIAL EYES.

The undersigned begs to inform the public, that he has a complete assortment of artificial Eyes, which similate natural ones so much to perfection as to defy detection.

To all persons, who have had the misfortune to be deprived of an eye, he respectfully tends his services, in fixing the above substitute, which operation is completely pain less.

References can be given to several persons in this city, who have availed themselves of his service.

Hours of consultation every day from 11 am. to 3 pm.

D. de Finck.

23 Calle Chacabuco.

Foreign Amateur Racing Society.

SPRING MEETING

FRIDAY NOV. 10th. 1854.

1st Race at 1¼ *P. M.*

"The Derby," value 200$ added to a sweepstakes of 300$ each half forfeit, for horses that have never run at any previous meeting, bonafide the property of and to be ridden by members of the Society. The second horse to receive 500$ out of the stakes and the winner to pay 100$ to the fund. Weight 10 stone 7lb. Once round and a distance [1¼ mile.]

2nd Race at 1½ *P. M.*

"The Portenos stakes"—of 200$ each, half forfeit, with 1500$ added from the fund, open to all horses named and ridden by Members. The second horse to save his stake. Weight 10 stone 7lbs. Once and a half round [1 mile 5½ furlongs.]

3d Race at 2 *P. M.*

"The Halfround stakes"—of 300$ each. p.p. with 1500$ added from the fund, open to all horses named and ridden by Members. The second horse to receive 500$ out of the stakes. Weight 10 stone 7 lbs. Half round (4½ furlongs)

4th. Race at 3½ *P. M.*

"The Spring Cup," value £ 30 added to a sweepstakes of 300$ each p.p. for horses. bonafide the property of and to be ridden by members. The second horse to save his stake, and the winner to give one dozen of champagne for the stewards. Weight 10 stone 7lbs. Once round and a distance (1¼ mile.]

5th. Race at 4½ *P. M.*

"The Criterion Stakes" of 400$ each, 250$ forfeit, with 2000$ added from the fund, open to all horses named by Members, and ridden by Gentlemen approved of by the Committee. The winner to pay 200$ to the fund. Weight 10 stones 4 lbs, unless all the riders when declared are of 10 stone only, then the weight will be 10 stone. Three times round and half the distance (about 3½ miles.]

6th. Race at 5½ *P. M.*

"The Free stakes," of 200$ each. p.p. with 1000$ added from the fund, open to all horses named by Members and ridden by foreigners approved of by the Committee. Weight 10 stone. Once round a distance (1¼ mile.)

In each race three horses to start, or the premium will not be given.

Entries to be made in writing to the Secretary of the society (No. 136 Calle Cuyo) stating marks, colors, names of horses, with colors of riders, on or before Tuesday the 24st Inst. at 8 p. m. [also former names of horses if changed.]

Forfeits to be declared on or before Tuesday the 31st of October.

EXTRA DAY'S RACES.

SATURDAY Nov. 11th.

UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE F.A.R. SOCIETY

1st P. M.

Hack Sweepstakes of 100 $ each pp. for horses bonafide the porperty of and ridden by foreigners approved of by the Committee, catch weight. Once round and a distance [1¼ mile].

MATCH OR MATCHES.

At 1 P. M.

Half round Sweepstakes of 300$ each pp. for horses entered and ridden by members of the society. Weight 10 stone 7lbs. winner of any previous half round to Carry 7lbs. extra. Half round (4½ furlongs).

MATCH OR MATCHES.

At 2 P. M.

Challenge Sweepstakes of 1000 $ each, half forfeit, for all horses entered by Members, and ridden by foreigners approved of by the Committe, Weight 10 stone 5lbs, horses that run the previous day for the "Criterion stakes and saved their distance to be allowed 3lbs. Twice round and a distance [3½ miles].

At 3 P. M.

Trotting Match, of 300 $ each pp. open to all horses entered by Members and ridden by foreigners approved of by the Committee Weight 10 stone 7lbs, the winner of any previous trotting match to carry 5lbs extra, weight accummulative. Twice round and a distance (3 miles).

MATCH OR MATCHES.

At 4 P. M.

Champion Sweepstakes, of 500 $ each pp. for all horses owned by Members, and ridden by foreigners approved of by the Committee Weight 10 stone 7lbs. Once and a half round [1 mile 5½ furlongs].

MATCH OR MATCHES.

At 5 P. M.

Consolation Sweepstakes, of 300 $ each pp. for the beaten horses of the previous day, to be ridden by foreigners approved of by the Committee. Weight 10 stone 7lbs. Once round and a distance (1½ mile).

Entries for the Challenge Sweepstakes, to be made on or before Tuesday the 21st of October at 8 p. m. and forfeits to be declared up till the 9th of November, at N. 136 Calle Cuyo.

Entries for all the other Sweepstakes may be made till 12 o'Clock at noon of the 11th of November, on the ground.

In all the Sweepstakes the Rules of the society must be attended to.

The matches will be under the direction of the Stewards.

To be sold or let.—An estancia to the North, 3 leagues from the fortin de Areco with permanent waters and pasture well adapted for sheep for particulars enquire at No. 175 Calle de Corrientes.

A BEAUTIFUL COMPLEXION, AND SOFT AND FAIR HANDS AND ARMS.

Are fully realized and sustained bu the use of

ROWLANDS' KALYDOR,

An Eastern Botanical Preparation, perfectly free from all mineral or metallic admixture. It is distinguished for its extremely bland, purifying, and soothing effects on the Skin; while, by its action on the pores and minute secretory vessels, it promotes a healthy tone, allays every tendency to inflammation, and thus effectually dissipates all *redness, tan, pimples, spots, freckles, discolorations*, and other *cutaneous visitations*. The radiant bloom it imparts to the cheek, the softness and delicacy which it induces of the hands and arms, its capability of soothing irritation and removing cutaneous defects, render it indispensable to every toilet.

The constant and persevering use of this invaluable medicamente preserves and invigorates those important functions of the skin, on which depend its purity and softness—the hands and arms assuming and retaining the radiant whiteness so much admired, and affording so unequivocal a mark of attention to the niceties of the toilet and the graces of personal attraction.

To ladies during the period of nursing, and as a wash for infants, it cannot be too strongly recommended.

Gentlemen, after shaving, will find it allay all irritation and tenderness of the skin, and render it soft, smooth, and pleasant.

During the heat and dust of summer, or frost and bleak winds of winter, and in cases of sun-burn, stings of insects, chilblains, chapped skin, or incidental inflammation, its virtue have long and extensively been acknowledged. Its *purifying and refreshing properties* have obtained its exclusive selection by Her Majesty the Queen, *the Court and the Royal Family of Great Britain, and the several Courts of Europe, together with the elite of the Aristocracy*, from the sultry climes of India to the frozen realms of the Czar.

CAUTION. — Spurious "KALYDORS" are frequently offered for sale containing mineral astringents utterly ruinous to the Complexion, and by their repellent action endangering health. It is therefore imperative on Purchasers to see that the words "**Rowlands' Kalydor**" are on the Wrapper, and "**Rowland and son, 20, Hatton Garden,**" also engraved (by desire of the *Hon. Commissioners*) on the Government Stamp affixed on each bottle. — Price 4s. 6d. and 8s 6d.

FINE HEAD OF HAIR.

It may with truth be averred, that

ROWLANDS' MACASSAR OIL

Has, from its intrinsic worth, enjoyed an unexampled extent of celebrity and patronage during the last half century, and is universally appreciated for its remarkable virtues in promoting the growth and beautifying the Human Hair. This mild yet powerful renovator insinuates the balsamic properties into the pores of the head, nourishes the hair in its embryo state, accelerates its growth, cleanses it from Scurf and Dandriff, arrests it in maturity, and continues its possession of healthy vigour, silky softness, and luxurious redundancy to the latest period of human life. Its operation in cases of Baldness is peculiarly active; so that in numerous instances wherein other remedies have been tried in vain, ROWLANDS' MACASSAR OIL has effected a complete restoration of beautiful hair. In the growth of *Whiskers, Eyebrows, and Moustachios*, it is also unfailing in its stimulative operation. For children it is especially recommended, as forming the basis of a beautiful head of hair, and rendering the use of the fine-comb unnecessary. In dressing the hair, nothing can equal the effect of Rowlands' Macassar Oil, on either natural or artificial hair, rendering it so admirably soft that it will lie in any direction, producing beautifully-flowing curls, and, by the transcendent lustre it imparts, rendering the head dress truly enchanting. A small pamphlet accompanies each bottle of Rowlands' Macassar Oil, wherein important hints and advice will be found on the *Culture of the Hair of Infancy, and on Adolescence and Beauty* through *the several stages of human life*. Its invaluable properties have obtained the especial patronage of Her Majesty the QUEEN, the consort, and the whole of the ROYAL FAMILY OF ENGLAND, and of every COURT OF the civilised world; and the high esteem in which it is universally held, together with numerous testimonials in constantly received of its efficacy, afford the best and surest proofs of its merits. Price 3s. 6d. and 7s. 6 or Family Bottles (equal to four small) at 10s. 6d.; and double that size, 21s.

Caution.

On the wrapper of each bottle of the *genuine* article are these words in two lines } ROWLANDS MACASSAR OIL

The same are engraved on the *back of the Wrapper* nearly 1,500 times, containing 29,028 letters.

Se vende en la Botica y Drogueria de Sr. Bishop Ca. frente 6 S. Francisco, Calle Defensa 49.

PEARLY SET OF TEETH.

ROWLANDS' ODONTO,

OR PEARL DENTIFRICE, a WHITE POWDER, compounded of the choicest and most *recherche* Ingredients of the Oriental Herbal, of inestimable value in *preserving* and *beautifying* the Teeth, *strengthening* the Gums, and in rendering the breath sweet and pure. It extirpates all tartareous deposits to the Teeth, and ensures a *pearl-like whit eness* to the enamelled surface. Its *Anti Septic* and *Anti-Scorbutic Properties* exercise a highly beneficial and salutary influence; they arrest the further progress of decay of the Teeth, induce a healthy action of the *Gums*, and cause them to assume the bright ness and colour indicative of perfect soundness; while, by confirming their adhesion to the *Teeth*, they give unlimited enjoyment and fresh zest to appetite, by perpetuating effective and complete mastication. It speedily removes those ravages which children sustain in the Teeth, owing to the improper use of sweet and acid articles.

Its preserving and beautifying properties have obtained the patronage of the several Courts and the Aristocracy throughout Europe, while the general demand for it at once announces the favour in which it is held. — Price 2s. 9d. per box.

CAUTION.

The Government stamp, as on the „Kalydor," is affixed on each box.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

RECENTLY PUBLISHED.
GLANCES AT TIME.
A Poem
by
Abraham Robinson
on sale at 20 Calle San Martin.

Dr. Ures Dictionary of Arts Manufactures &c. &c. On saleat, 20 Calle San Martin.

The Establishment of the Dyehouse and refining of Clothes lately situated in the *Calle Santa Clara N.* 1 (near the River) is now removed to *Calle Defensa N.* 239 (opposite the Woolen Factory where the Owners Mess. John Klenk & Co. receive all classes of effects & Clothes for Dyeing and refining at moderate prices.
Buenos Ayres July 22d 1854.
July 22 5 h.

FOR ANTWERP.

The A. 1 fast sailing Hamburgh Brig. Gustav, 184 tons, Capt. Schuster, this fine vessel being a chartered one, and having the greater part of her cargo engaged and Shipping has only room for about 3000 dry hides or equivalent in Bales.
For further particulars apply to the Consignees Messrs Arthur Blank & Co.
J. M. Lawson, Licensed Ship Broker.

For Liverpool.

The A. 1 Hamburgh Brig. Wilhelmine 200 tons. Capt. Stuge, is a chartered vessel and can only receive about tons. of freight
Consignees Messrs Arthur Blank & Co.
J. M. Lawson Licensed Ship Broker.

To be Let one or two Rooms, furnished in Calle Mayo No. 24.

FOR SALE.

A steamer of 120 tons Burden, oak Cuill coppered and copper fastened, with double machinery of together 70 to 80 hor sepower; — drawing about 5 feet when loaded and 4 feet without cargo. — The vessel has good accomodations for passengers in perfect condition, and has lately received new Boilers. — For further particulars apply to Messrs. Zimmermann Frazier Co, 60 Calle Defensa. J. 1 c.o.

Wanted,

A *Steward*, who can produce good recommendation. Apply at Horn's quinta. 10 c. o

Shipping List
OF
H. LEZICA AND SAGORY.

FOR LONDON.

The splendid French ship "Maria," [A 1 at Lloyds] Got Master—has the greatest part of her cargo on board & will be dispatched on or before the 20th instant.
Has splendid accomodations for passengers.
Consignees Messrs. Teisserenc & Vallat.

FOR HAVRE.

The well Known French ship "Guarani," [A. 1.] Larché master will be dispatched on the 10th instant.
Has beautiful accomodations for passengers.
Consignees Messrs. E. Ochoa & Co.

FOR HAVRE.

The very fast sailing French ship "Gil Blas," [A. 1.] Billard Master—has the greatest part of her cargo on board & will meet with quick dispatch.
She is a very desirable opportunity for passengers.
Consignees Messrs. J. Lilavallol and Sons.

FOR MARSEILLE.

The fast sailing Sardinian Brig Giuseppe. Raggio master will sail on the 10th instant.
Can admit a few passengers having very good accomodations.
Consignees Messrs. Viale & Co.

FOR MARSEILLE.

The beatiful fast sailing A 1, French bar que "Gri Gri," Laroche master having 2/3 of her cargo engaged will meet with a quick dispatch.
Consignees Messrs Zumaran & Co.

FOR HAVRE.

To follow the "Gil Blas."
The well known French ship Uruguay Doynel Master will sail on the 10th of September.
Has splendid accommodations forpassengers.
Consignees Mssrs Ochoa & Co.
For terms of freight and passages apply to.
H. LEZICA & SAGORY.
Licensed Ship Brokers.
41 Reconquista.

BRITISH CONSULATE GEN.
June 21th 1854.

The *Undersigned* begs to call the attention of Shipmasters to the follwing notice, issued by the Secretary of the Northern Lighthouse Office in Edinburgh, of the erection of a new Lighthouse on the Island of North-Ronaldshay in Orkney and of an alteration in the Light on Start-Point on the same Island from a Revolving to a fixed Light.

FRANK PARISH.
H. B. M's. V. Consul.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

Exhibition of a New Revolving light at North Ronaldshay, and alteration of the Start-Point Light from a Revolving Light to a fixed Light.

I. NORTH RONALDSHAW LIGHTHOUSE.

The Commissioners of the *Northern Lighthouses* hereby give Notice that a *Lighthouse* is being built upon the *Island of North Ronaldshay* in *Orkney*, the Light of which will be exhibited on the Night of *Friday* the 1st September 1854, and every night thereafter, from the going away of day-light in the evening, to the return of day-light in the morning.

The following is a Description of the Light house, and the Appearance of the Light, by Mr. DAVID STEVENSON, *Engineer to the Commissioners:-*

The Lighthouse is in N. Lat. 59° 23' 15", and W. Long. 2° 23' 38"; it stands on the Northern Point of the Island of North Ronaldshay, and by Compass it bears from Mouil-head of Papa Westra W. N. W. ½ North, distance, 15 nautic miles; and from Start-Point of Sanday Lighthouse, S.S. W. ½ West, distance, 6½ miles.

The *North Ronaldshay Light* will be known to Mariners as a REVOLVING LIGHT, producing a bright flash of the natural colour once in every 10 seconds. It will be visible all round the Compass. The Lantern is elevated 140 feet above the level of the sea; and the Light will be seen at the distance of about 18 nautic miles, and at lesser distances, according to the state of the atmosphere.

II. START-POINT LIGHTHOUSE.

The *Start-Point* Light, which is 6¾ miles from North Ronaldshay Light, being at present a REVOLVING LIGHT, producing a bright flash once in every minute, the *Commissioners* further give notice, That on and after the night of Friday the 1st September 1854 when the new Revolving Light at North Ronaldshaw is to be established, the present REVOLVING LIGHT at Start point WILL BE CHANGED TO A FIXED LIGHT of the natural colour.

By Order of the BOARD,
(Signed) ALEX. CUNINGHAM, *Secy.*
Northern Lighthouse Office,
Edinburgh, 13th April 1854.

Encyclopædia Americana 14 vols.
Cyclopædia of practical Medicine 4 vols.
Watson's practice of Physic.
Wilson's Human Anatomy.
Churchill's Midwifery.
Clymer on Fevers.
Lardner's Natural Philosophy.
Brewster's Optics.
Ranke's Reformation.
Novels by James, Cooper, Griffin Grattan, Carleton &c. &c. &c.
The above on sale at G. & H. Mackern's N. 20 Calle San Martin.

CONSTITUTION OF
BUENOS AYRES.

An English version, in a pamphet form, to which is appended the British Treaty of 1825, for sale at the "British Packet" Office, No. 20 Calle San Martin.— Price 5 $ each.

TO SALADERISTAS, &c.

Superior Oil and Water Tanks for Saleenquire of John Marshall, Atalaya, (Barracas.) m.6—co.

RODGER'S CUTLERY.

G. & H. Mackern have on sale at 20 Calle San Martin, a supply of the above consisting of Penknives, Razors, Razor strops, Scissors, Carving Knives and Forks, &c. &c. &c.

Cure for the Foot Rot in Sheep.

It is also found an excellent remedy to destroy maggots occasioned by the fly, and forms an excellent dressing to ulcerated wounds arising from them.
Prepared and sold only by S. Bishop, Chemist and Druggist, No. 49 Calle Defensa, opposite San Francisco Church.d31-co

THE ROAD TO HEALTH!

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

CURE OF A DISORDERED LIVER AND BAD DIGESTION.

Copy of a Letter from Mr. R. W. Kirkus, Chemist, 7, Prescot Street, Liverpool, dated 6th *June*, 1851.

To PROFESSOR HOLLOWAY,

Sir,—Your Pills and Ointment have stood the highest on our sale list of Proprietary Medicines for many years. A customer, to whom I can refer for any enquiries, desires me to let you know the particulars of her case. She had been troubles for years with a disordered liver and bad digestion. Over the last occasion, however, the virulence of the attack was so alarming, and the inflammation set in so severely, that death were entertained of her not being able to bear up under it; fortunately she was induced to try your Pills and she informs me that after the first, and each succeeding dose, she had great relief. She continued to take them, and although she used only three Boxes, she is now in the enjoyment of perfect health. I could have sent you many more cases, but the above, from the *severity of the attack*, and the *speedy cure*, I think, speaks much in favour of your astonishing Pills. [Signed] R. W. KIRKUS.

AN EXTRAORDINARY CURE OF RHEUMATIC FEVER, IN VAN DIEMEN'S LAND.

Copy of a Letter inserted in the Hobart Town Courier, of the 1st March, 1851, by Major J. Welch.

Margaret Connigan, nineteen years of age, residing at New Town, had been suffering from a violent rheumatic fever for upwards of two months, which had entirely deprived her of the use of her limbs; during this period she was under the care of the most eminent medical men in Hobart Town, and when her case was considered hopeless. A friend prevailed upon her to try Holloway's celebrated Pills, which she consented to do, and in an incredible short space of time they effected a perfect cure CURE OF A PAIN AND TIGHTNESS IN THE CHEST AN-NOYANCE OF A PERSON OF 84 YEARS OF AGE.

From Messrs. Trew & Son, Proprietors of the Lynn Advertiser, who can vouch for the following statement.—Augusi 2nd, 1851.

To PROFESSOR HOLLOWAY.

Sir,—I desire to bear testimony to the good effects of Holloway's Pills. For some years I suffered severely from a pain and tightness in the stomach which was also accompanied by a shortness of breath, that prevented me from walking about. I am 84 years of age, and notwithstanding my advanced state of life, these Pills have so relieved me, that I can devote that others should be made acquainted with their virtues. I am now rendered, by their means, completely active and can take exercise without inconvenience or pain, which I could not do before.

(Signed) HENRY COE, North Street, Lynn Norfolk.

These celebrated Pills are wonderfully efficacious in the following complaints.

Ague	Indigestion
Asthma	Jaundice
Bilious Complaints	Liver Complaints
Blotches on the Skin	Lumbago
Bowel Complaints	Piles
Colics	Rheumatism
Constipation of the Bowels	Retention of Urine
Consumption	Scrofula, or King's Evil
Debility	Sore Throats
Dropsy	Stone and Gravel
Dysentery	Secondary Symptoms
Erysipelas	Tic Douloureux
Female Irregularlarities	Tumours
Fevers of all kinds	Ulcers
Fits	Venereal Affections
Gout	Worms of all kinds
Head-ache	Weakness, from what
Inflammation	ever cause, &c. &c.

Sold at the Establishment of Professor HOLLOWAY 244, Strand, (near Temple Bar, London), and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicine throughout the British Empire; also wholesale and retail, by Sole Agent and Proprietor, Mr. Store of 3, CASTLE STREET, No. 7, Calle Defensa.

N.B.—There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

N. B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder, are affixed to each Box.

Shipping List
OF
FELIX BERNAL & Co.,
Licensed Ship Brokers.
For Montevideo.

The Argentine Steam Packet "Constitucion," Simon Filiarci, Commander, will arrive at this port every Thursday and leave every Saturday at 4 p. m. precisely. Cargo on freight will be taken. Also passengers, both fore and aft, for whom she has excellent accomodations.

Notice.
SEED WHEAT.

For sale a lot of very superior American Seed Wheat.
For terms, apply to Zimmermann Frazier & Co. Calle la Defensa No. 69.

For Sale,

In casks of 18 gallons, the celebrated Burtou Ale. Also fine sparkling champagne recently received ex "Uruguay" from Havre. 29 Calle Reconquista.

Persons having claims to certain property, money, gold dust, &c., pirated out of the British brig "REINDEER," and recovered subsequently from the pirates apprehended by Mr. Emmens on April last, are desired to forward them to this British Consulate General for examination:—all such claims on sufficient proof to be adjusted at the expiration of six months from the date hereof.

FRANK PARISH,
V. Consul in charge.

British Consulate General,
Buenos Ayres, 24th Feb., 1854. } £25—c.o.

Custom House.

Printed forms for the Reshipment, Transfer and Dispatch of goods, on salest N. 20 Calle San Martin.

MERCHANT VESSELS from sea in the Port of Buenos Ayres on the 10thinst.

DESTINATION REFERENCES.

1 Alicon.	15 Celtic.	29 Italy.	43 Queenstown.
2 Antwerp.	16 Continent.	30 Liverpool.	44 Rio Grande.
3 Baltic.	17 Crounn.	31 London.	45 Rio Janeiro.
4 Baltimore.	18 Cuba.	32 Malaga.	46 Rotterdam.
5 Bilbon.	19 Dunkirk.	33 Marseilles.	47 Sisoun.
6 Boston.	20 East Indies.	34 Matanzas.	48 Salado.
7 Brazil.	21 England.	35 M.tevideo.	49 Salem.
8 Bremen.	22 Exeter.	36 Naples.	50 Southampton.
9 Bristol.	23 Falmouth.	37 Parnagua.	51 Spain.
10 Cadiz.	24 France.	38 Pangcoin.	52 United States.
11 Callao.	25 Genoa.	39 Pernambuco.	53 Valparaiso.
12 Ca.e-Verde.	26 Hamburgh.	40 Pernambuco.	54 Entre Rios.
14 Curril.	28 Havre.	41 Philadelphia.	55 Isle of France.
		42 Plymouth.	

Date of Arrival.	Class.	Names	Captains	Consignees	Destination
			BRITISH		
Apr.	18 Bk.	Hesslin,	162 Ritchie.....	A. Blanck & Co....	30
May.	11 Bk.	Elenn.	211 Nicholson	G. and Co.	30
"	29 Bk.	E. Finnis	265 Gorrie.....	Drabble Bros.....	31
June	10 Bk.	Britannia	161 Williams.....	A. J. Riv la.....	31
"	" Bg.	Commodore	280 Allen.....	E. Lumb & Co.....	31
"	" Bg.	W. Barber	284 Smeller.....	B. tes Stokes & Co.	30
"	14 Bg.	Elizn.	53 Riddell.....	J. Stewart Co.....	30
"	19 Bk.	Edward Herbe t.	291 Griffiths.....	G. Dobson & Co...	53
"	22 Bgs.	Countess	75 Hutchinson	Thwaites H ll & C.	31
"	" Bk.	Ferris,	293 Goddard.....	Best, Bros.....	31
"	" Bg.	Warrior,	296 Lowe.....	Rennie, Mac....	31
"	26 Bg.	lus.	183 Press.....	Bunge Fornefeld & Co.	31
July	3 Bg.	Elza,	3 Duff.....	G. Bell & Co.....	12
"	7 Sh.	Rosario.	259 Fitzgerald.....	G. Smith & Co....	12
"	10 Bk.	Hillhouse	224 Williams.....	R. Hesse.....	31
"	11 Bg.	Nancy.	164 Stickland.....	A. Rennie.....	21
July	11 Bg.	Asian.	137 A. Stanley.....	J. Gifford iron.	
"	18 Bg.	Elisa Jenkins.	251 H. F. Nott.....	J. Lumb & Co.....	30
"	20 Bk.	Mosquito.	300 Drybrugh.....	Thompson & Co...	
Aug.	1 Bg.	Queen of the Exe.		Zimmerman Fr. & Co.	6
"	3 Bk.	J. O.	252 Colee.....	B. st bros.....	31
			AMERICAN		
July	4 Bg.	Ma garetta.	223 Galen.....	H. J. Ropes.....	6
"	" Bgn.	Nehemiah Hand.	262 Turner.....	J. Carranza.....	6
"	10 Bk.	Alabama,	280 Stockbridge...	Llavallol & Sons.	36
"	16 Bk.	Packet of	8 Wheeler.....	H. Ropes.....	49
"	26 Bg.	Hoomer	284 Fulton.....	Zimmerman F. & Co.	36
"	27 Bk.	Mary Lizabe h.	293 Hall.....	Cesares & Sons..	36
"	27 Ik.	Prescott	379 Spears.....	Zimmerman F. & Co.	3
"	23 Bk.	Brougthon	223 Bowers.....	Zimmerman F. & Co.	6
"	" Ik.	H.Birkhead	147 Hoggins.....	Id.....	6
"	" Ik.	Caledin	64 of.....	Bergey Bros.....	36
"	27 Bk.	Ka awha.	260 Marshall.....	Zimmerman &...	
"	30 Ik.	John Murray.	273 Waggatt.....	Id.....	Id.
Aug.	4 Bg.	H. nathan.	250 Dennison.....	Zimmerman & Co.	
"	" Bk.	John Wesley.	521 Cutis.....	oru Franiseha ti.....	
"	5 Ik.	Maine Law.	294 Pemio.....	Bates Mc kee & Co.	
"	" Bng.	Dragon.	618 Howland..	Bunge Bornefeld Co.	
			FRENCH		
May.	18 Bg.	Guarani,	284 Larché.....	Ochoa and Co....	28
June	6 Bg.	Merle.	260 Billard.....	Mesnier Vallois &...	31
June	6 Bgn.	Gil Blas,	263 Billard.....	Llavallol & Sons.	28
"	7 Bg.	Uruguay,	282 Doynel.....	E chos & Co....	28
"	7 Sh.	Pallas,	276 Legallais.....	Bunge Bornefeld&Co.	
"	15 Bk.	Gri Gri	223 Roche.....	J. N. Reber & Co.....	
"	16 Bg.	Ocean	252 Fabre.....	Canal & Co.....	13
			SPANISH		
Jan.	17 Bg.	Centuro,	57 Cervantes.....	F. Bazaroe.....	
"	18 Bg.	Lola,	253 Uribe.....	Tomkinson and Co.	
June	9 Bgn.	Leon,	137 Serrano.....	Bayley Brothers	
"	24 Bg.	Piros,	218 Gundion.....	Llavallol & Sons.	
July	4 Bg.	Cantaneia	282 Gundion.....	S. Soriano.....	
"	7 Bg.	S. Doores	182 Peco.....	Bayley Bros.....	
"	9 Bk.	J. Mariano	263 Garcia.....	F. Stuillos.....	
"	10 Pol.	Osiris,	253 S. gi.....	M. Murnina.....	
"	11 Ik.	Fernilano	150 Perez.....	Llavallol & Sons.	
"	16 Bg.	Victoria.	130 Dan.....	Alfaro.....	
"	17 Bk.	Ana,	164 F. Perez & F...	S. Soriano.....	
"	17 Bk.	Luis,	315 Sp. Am-ic..	Samano.....	
"	" Bg.	Madit no	315 Gari.....	Zumaran & Co....	
"	22 Bg.	Barcelo	174 Gundin.....	Zumaran & Co....	
"	" Bgn.	Iglia.	230 Fonsiroma..	Roger Frey.....	
"	23 Bk.	Andaluz	223 Ingoe.....	E. Ochoa & Co....	
"	" Bgn.	Matilde	160 Ingoe.....	Zumaran & Co....	
"	" Ik.	Celestina	140 Salas.....	Llavallol & Sons.	
"	" Bg.	Mundaques	253 Hendia.....	Thwaites Brothers	
"	28 Bg.	Nuestra	183 Zulueta.....	Hugh s & &Co....	
"	" Pol.	Juan Adolh.	201 Velasco.....	F. Cubas.....	
Aug.	1 Pol.	Mo ongara.	1 8 Pla.....	Odor.....	
"	3 Bg.	Fluentino.	98 Massany.....	Llavallol & Sons.	
"	5 Ik.	Mercedes.	218 Hernandez..	Ibarra ld a. Co.s	
"	6 Pol.	Rosari o.	132 Dubo l.....	Ibarra ld a. Co.s	
			SARDINIAN		
May.	20 Bg.	Giuseppe,	236 Vappi li.....	Pietnarera.....	
June	5 Bg.	Giuseppe	181 Raggio.....	B. Viale and Co....	
"	18 Bg.	Hirina.	1 Serrano.....	Lavallol & Sons..	
July	9 Bg.	Estella	185 Bianchi.....	I. Bertarelli	
"	11 Bg.	Maria Anna	7 Rapp.....	A. Blanck & Co....	
"	23 Bg.	Riccardi	255 Questa.....	A. Dunoyer.....	
Aug.	4 Bg.	Catharina.	155 Bonda.....	Llavallol & Sons..	
			DANISH.		
June	23 Bg.	Hiesnia	98 Frey.....	Rosenlind Gayon & Co.	26
July	2 Bgn.	Cath rina	150 H. Finch.....	Renner and Co.....	
"	15 Bg.	Clara	137 T. Mang.....	I. N. Reber & Co....	
"	23 Bgn.	Hasen.	141 Andersen.....	Hantendeh & Sons..	
"	23 Bgn.	G ielio.	109 Appar.....	A. Blanck & Co....	
"	30 Ik.	H. delein.	218 Ander.....	Schibird Lind & Co.	
"	" Bg.	Catharine.	218 P. A. Lesen..	Zimmermann F. & c.	
"	4 Bgn.	Ida.	183 Jans.....	Bunge B rnefeld & Co.....	
			HANSEATIC.		
"	26 Bg.	Gustave.	184 Schutz.....	A. Blanck & Co....	2
June	2 Pg.	Oscar	172 V. Bussa.....	V. Cesares & Co....	
July	16 Bg.	Th. Oscara	114 J. P. Grandi..	Latham & Co....	
"	23 Bgn.	Amalia	155 Hoeh.....	Ahrbard & Co....	
June	18 Bg.	Wilhelmine.	144 R. P. Aage....	A. Blanck & Co....	
Aug.	4 Bg.	Hoffnung.	327 Cesares & Sons	Cesares & Sons..	
"	5 Bg.	Friedrich Ernst.	158 Kreuzfeldt....	Freyer Bros.....	
"	5 Bk.	Esmeralda	103	Fredersdorff & Co.	
			BREMEN.		
July	17 Bg.	Argo.	300 Thomsen.....	V. Cesares & Son...	27
			BRAZILIAN.		
an.	18 Bg.	Mentor	188 Cruz.....	N. Martinez & Sons.	
"	20 Bk.	Triunfo.	104 Jose.....	J. U. Meyrelles....	
June		Apolo.	115	J. C. Meyrelles....	
"	Bg.	M. Rosa		Carvalho.....	Ramos.....
July	27 Bg.	Cascudo	287 Maia.....	M. Mendonca.....	
Aug.	7 Bg.	Triunfo.	327 Jose.....	Meyrelles.....	
			SWEDISH.		
June.	19 Bk.	Zo obia	294 Newcomb.....	Tressein & Co....	50
"	24 Bg.	Wasa	220 Perss.....	Lohman Meyn Co..	31
July	10 Bg.	Thalia	260 Sahlgren.....	Bunge Bornefeld&Co.	21
"	11	Westerwick.	327 Westermark..	Pomeria Co.....	
"	28 Bg.	Hedda Charlotte.	327	berg.....	Payley Bros.....
"	31 Bk.	Fortuna.	327 Westermark..	Tressein & Co....	
			NORWEGIAN.		
June	12 Bk.	Celeritas.	246 Sisag.....	Nicholson G. & Co.	
			DUT H.		
July	13 Bg.	Abeona	222 Klein.....	D. F. Vissers'o...	
			LUBE K.		
July	22 Bg.	Bertha.	220 Wachter.....	Freyer Bros.....	
			ADENBU RG.		
Aug.	2 Pol.	Kieuit.	99 G.Baurg..	Wolekiad Lind &Co.	

VICTORIA HOTEL,
Calle Mayo, No. 54 and 56, Buenos Ayres.

The undersigned begs to inform his friends and the public that he has lately added extensively to the accommodations of his large and commodious House No. 54 and 56 Calle Mayo, which he will continue to conduct in a very superior manner.

To the stranger and temporary visitor, it will be his study to make it a comfortable Home, and from its situation near the beach, and the commanding view from the house-top of both the Inner and Outer Roads, it is peculiarly adapted for the residence of Captains of vessels, to whom during their stay he re various advantages are offered in the way of storage of small quantities of goods grain, supply of all naval necessaries, (including provisions) from the Ship Chandler Store adjoining, &c. &c.

Breakfasts from half-past 8 to half-past 10.
Luncheons—Dinners from half-past 1 to half-past 2, and from 3 to half-past 4. Teas and Suppers according to order.
Wines and Spirits of the very best quality, always on hand.

JOHN GEOGHEGAN.